



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1816.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javansche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bepalingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1816.

VOL. V.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1816.

[NO. 224.]

Advertisement.

It appearing that a considerable portion of the annual Tax of One half per Cent on the value of Houses and Lands in Batavia and the Environs has not yet been paid to the Collector of Customs and Revenues, as directed by Government. Notice is hereby given, that the period for receiving the said Tax is limited to the 15th of the present month, after which legal measures will be forthwith taken to enforce payment from all persons liable therein who shall not have paid the amounts due by them respectively on or before that date.
By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,
Dep. Sec. to Govt.
BATAVIA, June 7, 1816.

Advertentie.

NADEMAAL het gebleken is, dat een aanzienlijk gedeelte der jaarlijksche belasting van een half ten honderd van de waarde der Huizen en Landen in de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, nog niet is betaald ten Kantore van den Collector der Geregtigheden ingevolge de bevelen van het Gouvernment, zo wordt hierby bekend gemaakt, dat het termijn tot den ontfangst van a zreda belasting uiterlijk verlengd is tot medio dezer, na welke dag de nalatigen door geregtelijke middelen tot betaling zullen worden gemaakt.
Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY,
Adjunct Sec. van 't Gouvern.
BATAVIA, den 7de Juni, 1816.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Proclamation of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, under date the 15th of May, 1816, the Tax of One Spanish Dollar on Slaves, for the year 1816, will be received at the Collector's Office from this day, from nine till two o'clock every day, Sundays and Holidays excepted, until the 31st of July next, and all persons liable to said Tax, are hereby called upon to pay the same without delay.
P. T. COUPERUS, Collector.
BATAVIA, 24th May, 1816.

WATERLOO

COMMISSARIËN IN JAVA: OVER HET FONDS, TER AANMOEDIGING, VEREERING EN ONDERSTEUNING VAN DE GEWAPENDE DIENST DER NEDERLANDEN, de Edelmoedige Donateurs voor dit Fonds, in de gelegenheid zijnde stellen, om hunne inschrijvingen af te leggen. Verzoeken dezulken dit te willen doen by de Heeren P. T. Couperus en F. Alberts, dewelken zig op verzoek van Commissarissen met de functien van Thesaurier, vet hebben willen belasten. Zulkende gemelde Thesaurieren, tot het einde van dezer maand Juny, dagelijks Zon- en Feest dagen uitgezonderd, van 's morgens ten 10 tot 's namiddags ten 2 uuren, tot dezer oet-ving vaxceren, ten huise van de Heer Couperus in de Koestraat. En zullen alle Kwitantien door Commissarissen geteekend, en door een of beide de Thesaurieren gecontra- signeyrd worden.
BATAVIA, den 1ste Juny 1816.

N. ENGELHARD,
W. J. CRANSSEN,
L. Z. VEECKENS,
Commissarissen.

Advertisement.

WANTED.

A MOUNTAIN BAROMETER—Ap-
ply to the house of Deans, Scott
and Co's, Batavia.

Vendu Advertissemmenten.

Door Venduemeesters zylten de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

On Maandag, den 10e Juny 1816.
VOOR het Negocium van Messrs.
Ainslie, Addison & Co. staande in de
Jaakerstraat by d' Vloerhuis-poort, van
diverse Negotie Goederen, &c.

On Dingsdag, den 11de Juny 1816.
VOOR het Negocium van J. P. Ar-
nold, staande aan de westzijde van de
Grote Rivier, van diverse Yzerwerken, Thee,
rook en sunst. Fabrik in lood, eenige mode
Goederen, Malaga en Madera wyn op bot-
tels, en andere Goederen meer.

On Woensdag, den 2de Juny 1816.
VOOR het Negocium van Linde-
staande aan de oostzijde van de Grote
Rivier, van Juweelen, Linnen, Nal-
kings-
tinnen, Dranken, Thee, Slaven, en andere
Goederen meer.

For Sale, by Public Auction,
On MONDAY the 10th INSTANT,
AT THE PREMISES
OF
AINSLIE, ADDISON, & CO.
Leper-street.

SAFFLOWER—Paints—Tobacco—
Madeira-wine in casks—Green Tea—
Bengal Provisions—Crab—China
Ware—Scales and Weight, &c. &c. &c.

For Sale,

FREIGHT to ENGLAND or INDIA—
the ISLE OF FRANCE or CAPE OF
GOOD HOPE.

THE good Ship MARY ANNE, Cap-
tain JOHN ROBERT ARBUTHNOT,
burthen 387 Tons, built of Teak in the
year 1811.—For particulars enquire of
Messrs. Skellon & Co.
BATAVIA, 29th May, 1816.

For Sale.

FOUR SCHOONERS, built of teak-
wood, in good condition, and
about 45 Tons burthen each.
Two RUN HALLAN'S of about 10
Coyangs burthen.
One PUNTER, or large flat bottom
Cargo Boat.
A SHIP'S LONG-BOAT with Mast
and Oars.

Also,
A Quantity of Spe Slaves—Shingles—
Straw Bags—N. W. Water Casks, of differ-
ent sizes—and Jarak Oil, in tubs.
Enquire of Messrs. Skellon & Co.
BATAVIA, 7th Juny 1816.

Salt Provision.

American BEEF and PORK, for
Sale at No. 17, Great Malacca-
street.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die iets te pretende-
ren hebben, dan wel verschul-
digd zijn aan den Boedel van wylen de heer
Fredrik Maïns, gelieven daar van opgave
of betaling te doen binnen den tyd van
drie weken, aan den Testamentaire Ex-
ecuteur C. Bröune, en aan den gesur-
geerden Exécuteur F. P. Scena.

For Sale

ON MODERATE TERMS,
At Messrs. DEANS, SCOTT & CO.'s
Warehouse,

CASHMERE and India Shawls—Gen-
tlemen's fashionable Cloth Coats—
dico Staff ditto—black and red Cloth—
elegant diaper Table Cloths of different
sizes—Towels, ditto—ditto Shirts and
Trowsers—Bengal Stockings of all sizes
—Piece Goods—Fashionable Carriages—
Jewellery and Gold Watches—Watch
Glasses—Malay ditto—a handsome Bil-
liard Table—Ladies' Shoes of all kinds—
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes—Whips—
Clothes and other Brushes—Knives and
Forks—Wheat—Garden Seeds—Paints
of all Colours—Linsed Oil—Pitch—Tar
—Turpentine—Lamp-black—Malacca
Battans, and Bengal Table Rice.

WINES, viz.—Sparkling Champagne
—Maxwell and Key's English Claret,
warranted—Madeira, of a superior quali-
ty, in pipas and half pipas, &c. &c. &c.
The property of a Gentleman about to
proceed to Europe.

Advertisement.

Imported per Ship JAMES DRUMMOND,
from the Isle of France,
FRENCH CLARET, in casks.
BARSAC WINE, in half ditto.
VINEGAR, in casks.
FRUITS, in Brandy and Vinegar.
PROVENCE OIL.
ADUBAGES, &c. &c.
Which may be had on moderate terms.
Enquire of Messrs. van der Kaap and
Haste.

Advertentie.

Aangebragt door het Schip JAMES
DRUMMOND, van Isle de France.
CLARET, op Vaten.
BARSAC, op ditto.
AZYN, op ditto.
VRUCHTE, op Brandewyn en Azyn,
Eyn PROVENCE OLY.
INGELEGEDE VLEESCH.

Welk op moderate Condities, te bekomen
is; by Van der Kaap and Haste.

For Sale,

At No. 17, Great Malacca-street,
FOR READY-MONEY.

Superfine American FLOUR,
Fresh Florence OIL,
OLIVE and CAPERS,
ANCHERS,
BLOOMINGS, in boxes,
MACARONI, in ditto,
Irish BUTTER, in firkins, &c. &c.

GENERAL Meeting of the Members
of the HARMONY SOCIETY, at Rys-
wick, on Monday the 10th instant, at half
past six o'clock in the evening.
F. BREDERO, Sec.

RYSWICK,
the 8th Juny, 1816.

ALGEMEENE Vergadering der Leden
van de SOCIETÉ DE HARMONIE te
Ryswyk, op Maandag den 10de dezer s'a-
vond ten half zeven uren.

RYSWICK,
den 8de Juny 1816.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. GROENWALD and CO.
offers for Sale a quantity of Ameri-
can Flour, Pastry and Navy Brand, Dutch
Gin in cases, Fruit Brandy, Salado Oil,
and Spermaciti Candles, &c. &c.

Advertentie.

BY GROENWALD en CO. is te
bekomen Amerikaans Meel in
vaten, Kajnyt en scheeps Beschuyt, Ge-
never in halve kelders, Frugten op Witte
Brandewyn, extra Sina Oly, vers aange-
bragt en Priemedanten in kist's, Spermac-
tie Kaarsen en Gantiteuren voor Reytui-
gen, &c. &c.

Advertentie.

ALLE den geenen welke iets te pre-
tendeeren hebben, dan wel verschuldigd
te zyn, aan den boedel van wylen de
Burger A. Abera, Jongst te Paccalon-
gang, op zyne terug ryse naar herwaards
overleden, worden verzagt daar van bin-
nen de tyd van een Maant van heeden
gerekend, opgave aan de ondergeteek-
des te doen.

Ook worden die geene, waar vooren by
wie, de overledene zig als Borg geant-
poneerd heeft, verzagt; om zig binnen 20
dagen, van heeden gerekend, van andere
Borgers te voorzien.

J. MANUEL,
J. H. STAWY,
Gesultst. Exécuteurs.
SAMARANG,
den 24ste Mei 1816.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die iets te pretende-
ren hebben, dan wel verschuldigd
zy, aan den boedel van de met het S. hip
de Zeeploeg, gearriveerde en nu o. lings,
overledene Heer J. C. A. Kuhnitz,
gelieven daar van opgaven te doen, bin-
nen de tyd van zes weeken na dato, ten
Kantoor van den ondergeteekende.

A. VINCENT,
Sec. der Weshamer.
BATAVIA, den 7de Juny 1816.

Advertentie.

DEN Tekenaar goetneerd hbbende
het verlof, om alhier te mog. n aan-
leggen Een Heere Logement, en Wagon
Verhuurdery, heeft het genoege het Pu-
blicq zo wel daar van te informeren, als
dat beide bereeds door hem tot stand zyn
gebragt; en de zulken welken mogten ver-
kiezen daar van gebruik te maken, zich
kunnen verzoekst hoorden, van goet ont-
haal, bediening, en Equipage.

DR. MEYER.
SAMARANG, den 1ste May 1816.

Advertentie.

BY Aron Levie, op de Voorrey, is te
bekomen Kinderen Spel-goed,
Coapsch-wyn in Vaten en Bottels, en
eenige andere Goedere meer.

Freight to London.

THE good Ship CYRUS, bur-
then about 500 Tons, THOMAS LAW-
son, Commander—Apply to Jessen,
Tynd and Co.
BATAVIA, 7th Juny, 1816.

(Continued after Poetry.)

Sitting of Jan. 2.—M. de Voublant presented a plan of law for the melioration of the state of the Clergy. After a few preliminary observations, in which he expressed the regret of his Majesty, that the misfortunes of the times would not admit of more being done at present for that suffering body, he stated the substance of the law to be that—1. The produce of extinctions, by decease, arising from life annuities and ecclesiastical pensions, should be especially devoted to the melioration of the fate of the clergy, and the institutions connected with their body. 2. The Royal Treasury shall monthly, dating from the 1st of January, 1816, place at the disposal of the Minister of the interior a sum of 50,000 francs, to be made good out of the produce

(Continued after Poetry.)



Couplets pour l'anniversaire de la naissance de GUILLAUME I^{er}, Roi des Pays-Bas, etc. etc. Le 24 août 1815.
AIR: *Il est un Prince, etc.*

Unissons nos cœurs et nos voix,
Pour célébrer l'anniversaire
De GUILLAUME notre bon père,
Le plus grand, le meilleur des rois.
Partout son cœur se fait connaître;
Des malheureux il est l'appui;
On pourrions trouver un maître,
Plus digne de respect que lui !
Unissons, etc.
Puisse des dieux la bienveillance,
Exaucer nos ardens souhaits,
Puis prolonger son existence,
Pour le bonheur des Hollandais !
Unissons, etc.
A mon Roi soumis et fidèle,
De ses vertus admirateur,
Semblable à la fleur immortelle,
Il vivra toujours dans mon cœur,
Unissons, etc.
Si vous apaisez la louange,
Je vous prescris la douce loi
De chanter en cœur : vive Orange !
Vive GUILLAUME notre Roi !
Unissons, etc.

(Continued from the third Page.)

March had I. Can they answer with their heads for the result of their measure? Most the happiness of a whole people be again sacrificed to experimental probabilities? Have they forgotten with what facility our misfortunes were brought about, because the Usurper was the chief than the rallying point, the flag of a party? Have not the Ministers reason enough to reproach themselves with too much slowness, with too much indigence? Do they not know that last year the Royal Authority did not survive the impunity of Excoquemurs? And is not the escape of Lavalette covered with mysteries? [Murmurs of applause and disapprobation—many Members among others the Duke de Richelieu and M. Vaublanc, demanded Silence—Several voices—Let him proceed.] M. de la Bourdonnaye continued—Does not that escape inspire them with some alarm? Does it not cause them some mental reproaches? And yet at this time of day the same principle would direct the Ministry to commit the same errors with its predecessors in power, spare the same criminals, evade the adoption of wiser measures? Do not therefore hesitate to pronounce against the project of the Ministers. I vote for the project of the Committee.

M. de Vaublanc, Minister of the Interior—There is but one opinion as to the necessity of an amnesty, but to appreciate the details, it would be necessary to correspond, as we have done, with all parts of France, to be acquainted with events, and the spirit of the people. The Legislature proceeds in a different manner; the Legislature examines only, as it were, the ideal part, but it is always necessary to recur to facts and the consequences. Do you think that we no longer have speakers? But we give way to considerations still more important. For the rest, the Ministers have engaged to do their duty; they will renew that engagement, and keep it more than ever.

M. Royer Collard said, the amnesty was promised by the King. It cannot be retracted without peril, and even without disgrace. The King's pardon promised or proposed, is the pardon itself, the whole pardon. The plan of law fulfils the wishes of the nation—(mixed cries of yes, no, go, go, go.)—If the Chamber alters the measure destined to the re-establishment of internal tranquillity, its responsibility will be great before Europe and before posterity. I will not be wiser than the King, laying my personal responsibility at the foot of the throne. I vote for the law with out any amendment.

The sitting rose at five o'clock. There are more than 400 hundred speakers inscribed in the list.

Sitting of Jan. 3, 4, 5, and 6.—The debate continued during the whole of those days. On the last day, the sitting was suspended while the Ministers went to the King. On their return, the Duke de Richelieu communicated the King's consent to two amendments: one in the 31 Article, by which the penalty of banishment is vested in the King, with respect to the 38 individuals comprised in the said Article of the Ordinance of the 24th of July; if they are not carried before the Tribunals. The second amendment was, in striking out of the 4th Article relative to Bonaparte's family, the word "children."—There were all the amendments to which the King could consent.

The Articles of the Law were put to the vote separately. The first and second were adopted unanimously. The third Article was adopted with the amendment, giving the King the power of removing from France such of the individuals comprised in the second Article of the Ordinance as he shall retain upon the list, and as shall not be sent before the tribunals. The fourth Article, relative to the family of Bonaparte, was adopted, with the omission of the word children of Bonaparte, &c. The fifth Article, relative to the non-application of the Amnesty to persons against whom prosecutions should have been entered, or sentences passed before the promulgation of the present law, was passed with a slight amendment, leaving out the words "to all persons," and substituting "to persons." The sixth Article of the Law as proposed by the King relative to crimes or offences against individuals, was passed.

The amendments proposed by the Commission, viz., the fourth Article, which increased the number of exemptions from the Amnesty, were rejected by the previous question, 184 being for the question, and 175 against it. As soon as the division was proclaimed a great number of Members rose and cried out *Vive le Roi*. Great agitation took place, tranquillity was with difficulty restored.

The fifth Article proposed by the Commission, respecting indemnities, was rejected by a large majority. When the President read the last Article relative to the eternal banishment of the regicides, a profound silence reigned for some minutes. At length some thirty Members rushed up to the table to inscribe their names as speakers, and great agitation took place.

The Count de Balthis at last was heard in favour of the Article. He was frequently interrupted by loud plaudits, by cries of *Vive le Roi*, which were repeated when he had ceased speaking. The President then put the Article to the vote, and the whole Chamber rose, carrying it by acclamation.

The President at last put to the vote the whole of the law, and upon a division there were 334 for it, and 12 against it.—Adjourned.

[The Regicides must leave France in one month from the passing of the law, and are not to return under the penalty of death. There are said to be about 16 remaining. Fouché and Cambaceres are included in that number, and one of the Members of the Chamber of Deputies.]

THE EXAMINER, JAN. 7.

"His Majesty," King FERDINAND of Spain, of ever glorious and grateful renown, has been committing another vagary, quite in character; though it is rather unaccountable in one respect, considering that he has shewn such uneasiness of late at being talked off. We are sorry we cannot pay him our respects upon it just now in an article at the head of our paper; but we shall take the very first opportunity of doing so; and if in the intervals of his tumbling his teeth, making petticoats for the Virgin, and imprisoning and slaughtering his Restorers, he shall do us the pleasure of having it translated to him and getting into a passion on the occasion, perhaps he will save us a part of our trouble, and take some farther steps in consequence to expose himself on this side the water. It will be recollected (who indeed can forget?), that this poor, wretched creature, flattered and would have omitted himself with the very family which being now at a safe distance he pretends to despise,—that he afterwards in a fit of terror gave up himself and his pretensions into their hands,—that he did not da to make a refusal or move a finger in behalf of the rights of his countrymen,—that the latter, while he himself according to the published eulogies of one of his Chaplains was occupied in embroidering petticoats for the Virgin MARY, were fighting his cause against the most active and experienced troops in the world,—that they fought that cause both by inch, and in strengthening it as they proceeded by fresh political arrangements, or rather by the revival of their ancient freedom, took care to preserve, all the time, what they were pleased to call his rights,—that having finally succeeded, partly by the help of the English, partly by disasters against the arms of their invaders in other quarters, and partly by the exploits of glorious individuals among themselves, they welcomed him back to a throne rendered doubly beautiful by the lustre of those exploits and doubly secure by the strength of that revived freedom,—and finally, that in return for their having thus overlooked his personal infirmities, for their having restored him to a throne which he had renounced, and (to use a good old English phrase) for their having endeavoured to make a man of him like themselves, and giving him the most glorious title in the world, the Sovereign of a free people, he looked upon his throne so cleansed and exalted with disgust, demanded that it should again be covered with the dirt and the darkness of an infamous occupation of his congenial soul, and in short set about trying, imprisoning, and putting to death the very individuals, who above all others had worked out his salvation for him. The Advocates of what is called "legitimacy" were in the mean time busily assuring us that Spaniards liked the King's proceedings,—that like the French they were not enlightened enough to be free, and that therefore we must let FERDINAND alone to do as he pleased, notwithstanding the part we had taken with his Restorers to bring him back. Yet even in this nation so unenlightened, and so calculated to afford the slaves of other countries triumphant arguments in favour of courts and despots, and the few against the many, Ferdinand found that he really could not proceed as he chose with these odious patriots who had done him a service. Delay after delay takes place. Some contrive not to try them, others will not condemn them; the affair gets noised all over Europe with great indignation; and at last, after sending back his countrymen, as it were, to reconsider their verdict over and over again, like Swift's Judge at Dublin, he fairly takes the whole business in his own hands in a fit of valiant rage, and making out a list of their persons with such punishments assigned to them as he pleases, sends them all off in coaches instantly to undergo them.—"Long live the Bourbons!"—This atrocious list will be seen under the foreign head. The reader will see in it some of the highest names that adorned the Cortes; and though nothing can well increase the indignation he will feel at the sight of it, yet it is as well he should hear coupled with it a report that has just arrived of a journal's having been actually suppressed at Hamburgh, through the representations of this creature's agents, for its freedom in commenting upon his proceedings. If such things are suffered to be done under the auspices of these legitimate persons who have undertaken to re-settle the world for us, their advocates had better affect no more indignation at the charges of their having done "every thing for Kings and nothing for the people." It has long had too true an aspect; and if it proceeds to establish itself as a maxim in this summary way, the alleged reveries of Bonaparte, as printed in a German paper, will become true in a much shorter time than was expected, and a flame burst out from Madrid among other quarters, which will once more turn up the whole civilized world, and force the spirit of settlement

to commence its work again for the third time, more wisely, and most likely in other hands.

MADRID, DEC. 23.

This city is filled with terror at the blow the King has just given, a blow that cannot be paralleled in the annals of despotism. In consequence of the orders issued by the King, to terminate, within a fixed period, the trials of the *Liberates*, and to refer to him the sentences pronounced by the Special Court, the latter, notwithstanding it was composed of persons possessed of the King's entire confidence, which is proved by their composing the *fifth Tribunal* that has hitherto taken cognizance of these causes, availing themselves of the opportunity of consulting the King respecting the sentence that was to be imposed on Don Manuel Garcia Herreiros, late Minister of Grace and Justice, and Deputy in the late General and Extraordinary Cortes, manifested to his Majesty, in like manner, as had been done two several times by the preceding Judges; that nothing resulted against the persons accused in said cases; that in the trials there appeared nothing but unqualified charges and secret accusations, without foundation; and, therefore, that it would accord with the benignity of his Majesty to draw a veil over the past, and set the accused at liberty.—Little satisfied with this consultative report, the King issued the following order:—

Palace, Nov. 27, 1815.

"Considering the state in which the trials stand, and the Special Court being now reduced under the same Presidency of the Captain-General, to the three Alcaldes, Obispo, Vasquez, and Valtenebr; and in case any difference of opinion or slackness should result in the above, the said powers are to devolve on Soler and Garcia de la Posa; it is my will, that before the causes which have been tried are resolved upon, those shall be shewn to me with the greatest brevity, which are not comprehended in the laws of Tit. 1, Lib. 1, of the New Recopilacion, and in Tit. 7 and 12, and also the persons whom the culprits allege to have abounded in the same ideas, and the documents and grounds on which they found themselves in both cases.—(The laws in question relate to the disloyal, traitors, meetings, and tumults.)

On receiving this enquiry, the Tribunal answered, that they had arrested no one comprehended in the said laws, nor any one guilty of high treason. The King, in a rage with this answer, and finding that no Judge, however wicked, would accord with his views in condemning innocent persons as criminals, took the charge upon himself, and caused the Records of the said causes, with the greatest secrecy, and under pain of death, to bring to him all the trials; which they consequently did. He (the King) ordered all the coaches to be embargoed; and by himself, and alone, he pronounced the sentences. In the same night the persons sentenced should proceed on to their destination, in the coach so embargoed for that purpose; all which was done.

LIST OF PERSONS CONDEMNED.

From the *Nengate* of Madrid.—Calatrava, Deputy in the Extraordinary Cortes, condemned to eight years hard labour in Melilla (on the coast of Africa).—Ramajo, Editor of the Paper called the *Concilio*, 10 years ditto to the same place.—Sanchez Barbera, Librarian to the Royal Palace of San Felipe, 10 years ditto to the same place.—Gallan, Colonel, and Deputy in Extraordinary Cortes, 10 years to the Castle of Alcantara.—Santa Maria, landowner, banished to Cadix.—Traver, Deputy in the Extraordinary Cortes, confined in Peniscola (in Valencia).

From the *Prison San Juan de Dios, in Cadix*.—Arguelles, Deputy in the Extraordinary Cortes, 10 years to be a private soldier in the regiment of Ceuta.—Alvarez Guerra, late Minister of the Interior, 10 years to Ceuta.—Garcia Herreiros, late Minister of Grace and Justice, and Deputy in the Cortes Extraordinary, eight years hard labour in the Island of Gomera.—Martinez de la Rosa, Deputy in the Ordinary Cortes, eight years hard labour to the Penon, on the coast of Africa.—Teran, Deputy in the Extraordinary Cortes, six years hard labour, to Melilla.—Agar, Member of two Regencies, banished to Santiago de Galicia.—Canales, Deputy of Extraordinary Cortes, confined to the Castle of Santi Petri, near Cadix.—Quintana, Deputy to the Interpretation of Languages, and author of the *Semanario Patriotico*, six years confined to Pamplona.—Villacampa, late Captain-General of New Castle, confined to the Castle of Montjaich (Barcelona).

From the *Prison of La Cueva*.—Gallego, Priest, Deputy in Extraordinary Cortes, four years to the Carthusian Convent of Aerea.—Cepero, Priest, Deputy in Ordinary Cortes, six years to the Carthusian Convent of Seville.—Garcia, Page, Priest, and Deputy in Ordinary Cortes, six years to the Convent of Salceda.—Larrazabal, Priest, Deputy in the Extraordinary Cortes, to a Convent in Guatimala.—Oliveros, Priest, Deputy in Extraordinary Cortes, four years to the Convent of San Antonio de la Cabrera.—Valdaneva, Priest, Deputy in Extraordinary Cortes, six years to the Convent of Salceda.—Zoragui, Deputy in Extraordinary Cortes, eight years to hard labour in Alucemas.—Munoz Terrero, Priest, Deputy in Extraordinary Cortes, six years to a Convent in Galicia.—Ramos Arispi, Priest, Deputy in Extraordinary Cortes, six years to the Carthusian Convent at Valencia.

Prison of Invalids.—Ciscar, Member of the late Regency, 10 years to Peniscola.—Valdes, Vice-Admiral and Governor of Cadix during the siege, 10 years to the Castle of Alcantara.

Persons Arrested in their Houses.—Verguenedregui, Deputy in Extraordinary Cortes, banished to Valladolid.—Duenas, Deputy in Extraordinary Cortes, banished to a town of Valencia.—Canga Arguilles, Deputy in Ordinary Cortes, eight years to Peniscola.—Romanillos, Counsellor of State, banished to the Canary Islands.—Gonzalez Carratala, late Minister of Finance, and who for some months back was free by virtue of a sentence of one of the preceding tribunals, 10 years to the Castle of Pamplona.—Don Pablo Sanchez was condemned to be hanged.

CORUNNA MAIL.

CORUNNA, OCT. 12.

After the arrest of General Porlier, at Santiago, where he was thrown into the prison of the Inquisition, he was brought here on the 26th of September, with some Officers of his party, and banged in the Campo de la Horca, on the 31 instant.

The following is the proclamation addressed by him to the Junta of Seville:—

"Most Illustrious Señors,
"The deplorable and dispersed situation in which the nation has been for this year past, and the conviction I feel that the people, at the same time that they value their own felicity, desire, if possible, to maintain the most constant fidelity to our beloved King and Master Don Ferdinand VII. and desiring on my part to contribute to the one and to the other, since I cannot but be extremely sensible to the evils which this people suffer, I have resolved, at the request of the troops which compose the army of this kingdom, to execute the charge which circumstances point out as necessary and conformable to the general will. In consequence I have assumed the chief command, *ad interim*, of this army, and kingdom, under the forms prescribed by the Constitution of the Spanish monarchy sanctioned at Cadix, and I shall employ myself in restoring as much as possible the rational and temperate liberty which the same Constitution bestows on the people, as the basis and foundation of the general prosperity. That these measures may take effect, the Junta will proceed immediately to direct the public opinion according to the tenour of the annexed proclamation, and manifesto, establishing as far as possible the usages and regulations marked out by the Constitution, till the meeting of the provincial deputation, which will henceforward take upon itself all these cases. The people depending on this illustrious Junta must be informed of the justice and moderation of my operations, the whole object of which is to deliver them from the heavy yoke of slavery which they themselves have shown such an eager desire to throw off. Of the result of this for its punctual and exact execution you will give me, Gentlemen, the due advice, causing it to be circulated and posted up in all public places of the district.—God preserve you, Gentlemen, many years."

Corunna, Sept. 19, 1815.

(Signed) "JUAN DIEZ PORLIER.

To the Members of the Junta of the City of Seville."

The late General Porlier left orders in his testament, that he should be put in a chest, locked with a key, and that the latter should be given to his wife, with a handkerchief steeped in his last tears, and that when circumstances should permit, he should be placed in a prison, with the following inscription:—

"Here repose the ashes of Don Juan Diez Porlier, General of the Spanish armies, who was fortunate in what he undertook against the enemies of his country, and died a victim of civil dissensions.

"Fellow souls! respect the ashes of an unfortunate."

LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

OCT. 3, 1815.

"My beloved wife!—The Almighty who disposes of men according to his will, has deemed to call me to himself, in order to give me in eternal life that tranquillity and ease which I have not enjoyed in this world."

"We are all subject to this necessary condition of nature, and therefore it is useless to grieve when this hour approaches."

"On this account, I most tenderly beseech you to receive this last blessing of the ill-fates which has persecuted us, with the same tranquillity and security as I retain while writing this to you. Be not afflicted at the kind of death they inflict upon me, since it can dishonour only the wicked, but covers the good with honour and glory."

"I repeat to you, that if I take with me any consolation to the world, of which it is that of being persuaded, that obeying me at this moment, as you have always done hitherto, you will be consoled and resigned to the will of God, which is the supreme law of all mortals; in the sequel you will receive my last will which you will endeavour to fulfil as far as possible. Father, Sanchez, who will be the bearer, a monk of our patron, St. Augustine, will deliver you this, and will communicate to you, verbally, other things which I confide to him under confession. I again recommend you to conform to what I desire, since the contrary besides being prejudicial to your safety, will not tend to the good of your soul.—Adieu! Receive the heart of your husband."

J. O. DE LA C.

Oct. 2, one o'clock at night."

BATAVIA,
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
At the Government Press,
MOLENVLIET.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1816.

STATE PAPER.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND DUTCH GOVERNMENTS.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being both highly desirous of promoting and confirming the harmony and good understanding which so happily subsists between their States, by bringing into actual operation that part of the stipulations of the first of the additional articles of the Convention of August 13, 1814, which imports, "that the subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being landed proprietors in the colonies of Demerary, Essequibo, and Berbice, shall have freedom to trade between the forenamed establishments, and the territory of his said Majesty in Europe, under certain conditions,"

Have named as their Plenipotentiaries, viz. his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Henry Baron Fagel, Ambassador Extraordinary at the British Court, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Henry, Earl Bathurst, one of his principal Secretaries of State, who having communicated their respective full powers and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article I. The foresaid trade shall, for the period of five years, beginning with the 1st of January, 1816, be carried on with ships being the property of subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, wherever built, and without any stipulation or restriction as to the seamen that navigate them; but on the expiration of the said five years, or sooner, if his Majesty the King of the Netherlands think fit, the said trade shall be confined exclusively to ships Dutch built, and three-fourths of the crew of which are subjects of the King of the Netherlands.

II. The King of the Netherlands retains to himself the right of imposing such duties on the import of the produce of the said colonies into his European States, and vice versa on the export, as his Majesty shall think fit to appoint; but the duties which are levied in the colonies, shall apply equally to Dutch as to English trade.

III. Subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being proprietors of land in the said colonies, shall enjoy full liberty to proceed to and return from the said colonies, without being subjected to any delay or difficulty in this respect; they may also appoint persons in their name to carry on their business in this trade, or to hold the oversight of their property there; the said persons, however, during their residence in the foresaid colonies, being always subject to the laws and ordinances there in force. They shall also enjoy full liberty to dispose of their property in such way as they shall judge proper; with this understanding, that, in regard to the Negroes they are subject to the same regulations as British subjects.

IV. In order to protect the owners of plantations in the aforesaid colonies from the destructive consequences which might follow an immediate execution of the mortgages, for which they may be indebted to subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, the High Contracting Parties further agree, that in every case where the owner of a plantation shall present to a holder of a mortgage on that plantation, earlier than the 1st of January, 1814, (such mortgage-holder being a subject of the King of the Netherlands,) the hereafter mentioned security, that mortgage-holder shall not be at liberty to proceed to the immediate execution of the said mortgage; it being, however, well understood, that in all cases where such security shall not be offered by the owner, the mortgage-holder shall enjoy all the rights to proceed to execution, to which he is entitled.

The required security must stipulate that the mortgage holder shall receive, at the expense of the owner of the plantation, a new mortgage for the whole amount of the debt then due to the former, therein including both that part of the original debt which is not discharged, and the interest due on the same, to the 31st Dec-

ember, 1814. That this security shall reserve to the mortgage holder the right of preference before other mortgage-holders and creditors, to which he was entitled under his original mortgage: that it shall be subject to an yearly interest, beginning with the 1st of January, 1815, of the same amount, and payable in the same way, as prescribed in the original mortgage; and that the whole amount of the new debt shall be payable at eight yearly periods, the first of which shall take place on the first of January, 1820.

This new security shall guarantee to the mortgage-holder all such means of legal redress, in case of non-payment of interest, or being behind-hand in the discharge of of the principal, whenever it shall be due; and all such other preferable rights and advantages as he is entitled to under his already existing mortgage; and shall place him, in relation to the debt, for which the new security has been given, in the very same situation in which he was with respect to his original claim on the plantation, with the exception alone of what relates to the time when the payment may be enforced—in such way, however, that no later creditor shall derive from this arrangement any the smallest competency, to the injury of the rights of the original creditor; and that no farther postponement of the payment beyond what is here fixed, shall take place without the special consent of the creditor.

It is further appointed that, in order that the mortgage-holder may be entitled to the security described in this article, he shall be bound, as soon as the said deed shall have been registered in the colony, and placed in the hands of the mortgage-holder, or his agent in the colony, (the expenses of which registration must be borne by the owner of the plantation), to give up, in order to be cancelled, the deed of mortgage first placed in his hands, or to give legal proof that this deed of mortgage or security for debt, has been duly cancelled, and is of no farther validity or effect.

It being further expressly determined, that with the exception of the provisions specified in this article, the rights of mortgage-holders or creditor shall remain in their full force.

V. All Dutch proprietors who are recognized as such by this Convention, shall be competent to supply, from the Netherlands, their Plantations with the usual necessities, and, in return may export to the Netherlands the produce of the aforesaid Plantations; but all other import of goods from the Netherlands into the Colonies, or export of Produce from the Colonies to the Netherlands, are strictly prohibited; and it is farther determined, that no export of any article that is prohibited to be exported thither from the British States, shall be sent thither from the Netherlands.

VI. By Dutch Proprietors must be understood—

1st, All subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, residing in his European States, and now being landed Proprietors in the aforesaid Colonies.

2d, All subjects of his said Majesty who in course of time, may come into possession of Plantations in them, now belonging to Dutch Proprietors.

3d, All such landed Proprietors as, now residing in the said Colonies, were born in the Netherlands, and who, in conformity to Art. VIII. of this Convention, may declare, that they wish to be considered as Dutch Proprietors in future; and

4th, All subjects of his said Majesty who may be holders of mortgages on Plantations in the said Colonies before the date of the ratification of this Convention; and who, in consequence of their deed of mortgage, possess the right of exporting the produce of the said Plantations to the Netherlands, under the restriction stated in Art. IX.

VII. In all cases where the right of supplying the wants of mortgaged Plantations and the right of exporting the Produce of the same to the Netherlands is not actually secured to the mortgage-holder, the latter shall be permitted to export from the Colonies only such quantity of Produce as, estimated by the price current of the Colony, shall be sufficient to pay the amount of interest or capital yearly due to him, and on the other hand, to introduce into the Colony articles of necessity in the same proportion.

VIII. All Proprietors, being subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, new resident in these Colonies, shall be bound, in order to be entitled to the benefits of this Convention, within three months after its publication in the said Colonies, to declare whether they are satisfied to be considered as such in future.

IX. In all cases where both Dutch and British subjects shall have a mortgage on the same Plantation, in the said Colonies, the amount of the produce to be consigned to the different mortgage-holders, shall be in proportion to the amount of the debt due to each respectively.

X. In order that the dispositions of the present Convention may be the more readily brought into and kept in operation, it is determined that, every year, by order of the King of the Netherlands, correct and specific lists shall be made out, containing the names and places of residence of Proprietors resident in the Netherlands, together with the names and descriptions of the Plantations to them respectively belonging, with the addition of whether the last mentioned be sugar or other kind of Plantations, and whether the first mentioned are owners in whole or only in part of the Plantations, similar lists shall also be made out of the mortgages vested on the Plantation; in so far as these mortgages are in the possession of Dutch subjects, specifying the amount of the debt or mortgage, as they at present exist, or as they are to be paid in virtue of Art. IV.

These lists shall be given to the British Government, and sent to the aforesaid Colonies, in order that, with the addition of the list of Dutch Proprietors resident in the said Colonies, they may serve to ascertain the whole amount of the Dutch population and property or interest in the aforesaid Colonies.

XI. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and his Britannic Majesty having considered that the Dutch Merchants and shareholders, known under the name of the *Societät van de Berbice*, have a just claim to certain plantations formerly cleared by them, in the colony of Berbice, and of which they were dispossessed by the Revolutionary Government of Holland, and which, on the last occupation of the said colony by the British arms, were considered as Government property;—his Britannic Majesty therefore binds himself to restore to the said Company of Berbice, within the period of six months after the exchanging of the ratifications of the present Convention, the plantations Dageraad, Dankbaarheid, Johanna, and Sandvoort, with their negroes and other appurtenances at the present actually employed upon them, and this is full satisfaction of all claims which the said Company may have, or claim to have, chargeable on his Britannic Majesty or his subjects, on the account of any property which formerly belonged to the said Company in the colony of Berbice.

XII. All questions that may arise between private persons in relation to rights of property as determined by the present Convention, shall be decided by the competent tribunal according to the laws in force in the said colonies.

XIII. His Britannic Majesty engages, in all cases where the rights and interests of Dutch proprietors are concerned, to proceed with the greatest equity and impartiality.

XIV. The two Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the power to make, in future, such modifications of the present Convention as experience may suggest to be required by the interests of both Powers.

XV. Finally, it is agreed, that the stipulations of this Convention shall be of force from the day of the exchanging of the ratifications of it.

XVI. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, within three weeks after the signing of the same, or earlier, if possible.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and thereto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 12th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(L. S.) H. FAGAL.

The present Convention was ratified on the 23d of August, 1815, by the King of the Netherlands, and on the 28th of Sept. 1815, by his Britannic Majesty.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Jan. 14, 1816.

STATE PAPER.

We received from Paris the following most important STATE PAPER. By what means it transpired we know not; but it has got into a degree of circulation among the Diplomatic Body, and is in high request in the French metropolis. When it is considered that M. Pozzo di Borgo is an avowed Royalist of the first order, his Report to his Imperial Master of the State of France of the Character and Position of the Bourbons, and of the Prospects which France holds out to Europe, cannot fail to be highly interesting.

REPORT

MADE BY M. POZZO DI BORGHO.

The present Russian Minister at the Court of France.

TO THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS,

UPON THE ACTUAL

STATE OF FRANCE.

In drawing a comparison between the state of the public mind prevailing in France at the period of the landing of the Usurper, and that which prevails at present, it is alas! almost impossible not to fear that the second restoration will not yet prove the end of the revolutions of this country.

When Napoleon landed, the public functionaries who had been deprived of their places by the return of the Bourbons; the military, irritated at the reduction of their pay, and at the dispensation of honours and rewards in favour of individuals whom they considered as their enemies; the men who had been conspicuous in the Revolution, and whom the public Journals had designated for so long a time to public vengeance; the purchasers of national property, whom the Journalists and priests threatened with deprivation; finally, the peasants, who dreaded the revival of tithes and the feudal system, greeted him, notwithstanding the remembrance of his former tyranny, not by attachment for his person, but, through aversion for the government of the Bourbons, against which they harboured invincible prepossessions.

The emigrants, the nobles, and the priests, who had lost their domains and their privileges in consequence of the Revolution, and who expected that under the reign of the Bourbons they would ultimately regain them; finally, that class of individuals who are indifferent to every system of Government, and who wished but for repose, beheld on the contrary the return of Napoleon with horror; but the notorious pusillanimity of the first, and the apathy or egotism of the other, rendered unavailing all attempts that could be made to repulse him. He arrived almost without obstacle, and found nearly the whole population disposed to receive him, much less, it must be repeated, through affection for him than through hatred for the Government which dissolved itself. Those who exclusively depended upon the family of the Bourbons, defended them as usual, by taking flight.

Such was the state of the public mind when Napoleon landed at Cannes, and pursued his triumphal march to Paris, attended by the wishes and most unanimous acclamations of the population of the Provinces through which he had to pass.

It would seem that the state of things and of the public mind, is not more auspicious at this moment, and that the universal inquietudes and fears, which the administration of the Bourbons had excited before their departure, have revived since their return, and that they even exist in a much greater degree.

The violent manner in which their re-establishment has been effected, the disasters which have attended it, the calamities of all kinds which the inhabitants of one half of France have experienced in consequence of the invasion of the foreign armies are far from having conciliated to these Princes the love of the French people; and the state to which France has been reduced by the Treaty of Peace, the military occupation of her territory, the loss of her colonies, the ruin of her commercial establishments and manufactures, and in consequence of all this, the annihilation of her trade, and her industry, have not further contributed to regain the hearts of the people to their cause.

THE KING.—A Prince of his family governs with almost absolute sway the better part of his kingdom, and appears impatient for the moment when he may be called to the government of the whole.

THE MINISTRY, divided into two parties struggling with each other, has never possessed any credit with the public, and even if it had, it could not have failed to lose it by consenting to sign the last Treaty of Peace, so disastrous for France. Its President, to whom no one can deny the title of an upright man, a title very precious in these times, has at once to contend with the nation with which he is unacquainted, and which considers him as a stranger, and with the intrigues of the Court, as well as with those of the late Ministry, eager to resume power. Above all things, he is opposed by the British Cabinet, which is desirous of weakening the influence

of Russia; in addition to which, he will soon have perhaps to encounter a man jealous of his unbounded ascendancy over the King's mind, M. de Blacas, who, it is affirmed, will ere long assume his former post, the only one which has been kept vacant in the present Ministry. Thus conscious of his deeply critical situation, the Minister observed not long since, that placed between folly and guilt, he should soon be obliged to retire. There can be no doubt as to the choice of his successor; but M. de Talleyrand has declared that he will have no communication with the present Ministers of War or of the Interior, whom the King wishes to retain.

THE CHAMBER OF PEERS.—The hereditary right attributed to its members, the importance and splendour of their functions, the interest which they have in maintaining the order of things under which they enjoy such high prerogatives, had quieted many respecting the dispositions of the Court and of the Chamber of Deputies, and had given reason to hope that they would keep free from the spirit of resistance, and compel the Government to the faithful observation of the Charter. But all these fair hopes have vanished. The Chamber of Peers, consisting for the greater part of Chiefs of the *Chouans*, of Vendéans, of fanatical Royalists, have evinced that party spirit is a passion to which every thing is sacrificed.

The same observations may be applied to the Chamber of Deputies; composed of the same elements, it must display the same spirit. The elections of its Members did not take place in a manner calculated to conciliate the public esteem. In the first place, the King appointed the Presidents of all the Electoral Colleges; in addition to which he empowered the Prefects to add twenty Electors of their own choice to the Colleges of the Departments; and ten to the Colleges of the Arrondissements; finally, as these means were found insufficient to obtain such elections as were desired, there was hardly a College in which fraud and violence were not employed to controul the elections according to the wishes of Government. Thus for instance, at Toulouse, the President of the College, though appointed by the King, not appearing, a Royalist sufficiently pure, was violently expelled, and it was amidst the murders of Gen. Ranel that the elections took place. At Nîmes also, the Electoral College was placed under the influence of a band of robbers and assassins; such of the Members of the Colleges as were Protestants, had already taken flight to escape assassination.

At Mendes, a Committee of Insurrection caused the Electoral College to be surrounded by armed hands, prepared to fire. A dozen of the leaders of these bands intruded themselves into the College, and obliged the Electors to show their votes before they cast them into the urn; they ill-treated several of the Electors, and declared to the President (appointed by the King) that if he were to be elected, he should not retire alive.

These few facts may give an idea of the manner in which the Chamber of Deputies is composed. This Chamber has manifested so anti-royal a spirit, that the Ministry alarmed, thought it prudent to organise an opposition, by inviting the most rational and moderate Members to form a private club; but this opposition is still but in a small minority.

The organization of the military force, notwithstanding the reiterated assurances of the journals, proceeds but with slowness and difficulty; the greater number of the old soldiers refuse to serve, and prefer tilling the ground. Government is therefore obliged to have recourse to voluntary enlistments, and to employ hounities. The individuals who offer to serve as officers are numerous enough, but they have for the most part no semblance of military service; yet some of them, by means of intrigues, succeed in obtaining rank. A bankrupt tradesman has been appointed a Colonel and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. The Government, however, have so little confidence in the composition of this new army, that they have already postponed several times the departure of the Duke of Wellington, and that of his troops.

Public and private transactions have almost entirely ceased; they cannot resume their ordinary course until the Government shall have made known the means it proposes to employ to ensure the performance of the engagements contracted by the different stipulations of the Treaties of Peace. The transfer of property is become impracticable; those who still possess specie conceal it; fearful of the creation of a paper money; upon a property worth half a million of livres (about 20,000*l.* sterling), it would be very difficult to raise a thousand louis-d'ors, even at a very high interest.

Upon these general considerations of the deplorable situation of the country, and the yet more melancholy prospect with which it is menaced, it is impossible to found a hope of ameliorating its situation, but by the union of the Allies, the occupation of France by their troops, and by their protection, not only against the attempts of the *Red Jacobins*, but also against the machinations of the *White Jacobins*, who, under the mask of religious fanaticism, resuscitated in Europe since the restoration of the different branches of the house of Bourbon, have committed within these six months in the South such horrors and cruelties as the whole course of

the French Revolution scarcely offers an example. If, unfortunately, the Great Allied Powers should not remain united for a great length of time, if the collision of their interests should divide them we must infallibly behold unhappy France again a prey to those revolutionary convulsions, by which she has been torn for five and twenty years; and, in this case, the Bourbons would be inevitably forced to descend a third time from their throne.—Such, at least, is the opinion of a great Statesman, of Lord Castlereagh, who wrote to the Emperor Alexander on the 8th of August last, that “the re-establishment of the Bourbons, such as it then was, could not be considered as the term of the revolutionary state, and that the duration of their existence depended upon the presence of the Allied Armies in the heart of France.” Experience has also shewn, and more than once, that the cause of the Bourbons could not prevail unless supported by foreign bayonets; that it has been always vanquished every time that it has entered the lists alone, and that too without the least necessity of opposing the smallest resistance, and without a single individual perishing either in their cause or against it.

In fine, this cause, which cannot be always thus supported, and which for that reason must of necessity fall, by turns thrown down by the nation and raised up by foreigners, appears to menace France with a succession of bloody catastrophes, which will be renewed until the ruin of this fine country shall be wholly consummated—a tragic exhibition reserved, perhaps, for our posterity.—*December 1815.*

TREATY OF PARIS.

VIENNA, DEC. 8.—The *Austrian Observer*, a semi-official Journal, published on the 6th of December, has the following article:—

“The results of so many negotiations for peace, which have terminated at Paris, are now known to all the world. They require neither long explanations nor apologies, nor eulogies, and we should not venture to publish our observations upon this subject, if we were not persuaded that after the idle reports and the rash opinions which a great many public journals have circulated upon this important topic, a simple and modest attempt to place it in its proper point of view would be agreeable to the public.

“In order to appreciate in the first place, and in an equitable manner, the negotiations of Paris, without any regard to the principles upon which they were concluded, we must consider the effects which they have produced, and under what circumstances they have operated.

“The conferences which led to the conclusion of peace were not in full activity till the month of December. Up to that period the Ministers of the Allied Powers were incessantly occupied with measures relative to the march and maintenance of troops, with determining the districts which they were to occupy, the connection they were to have with the native Government, and (which was an object of no minor importance), with the re-establishment of order and tranquillity in the interior of France; measures which required an active and daily correspondence with the French Government.

“It was not until the month of September that they began the preparatory labours of the diplomatic conferences, and it was only on the 20th of that month that the negotiations themselves began. From that period, until the day of the signature, not only all the Treaties were concluded, both principal and accessory with France, but also a great number of Conventions of the utmost importance, between the allied Courts, and of which, even to the present moment, only the Treaty of Alliance that renewed them has been published in an authentic shape.

“It is sufficient for every impartial man to cast only a glance upon these acts, to be convinced that in the Conventions between France and the allied Powers, they have fixed and determined every thing which equity permitted Europe to exact as a reparation for the evils which France had inflicted (as far at least as they admitted of reparation), and as a security for tranquillity in future. Every point was discussed, the greatest efforts were made to regulate them in the most satisfactory manner; and every thing that was possible has been done. The great allied Powers did not labour exclusively for their own advantage. Each member of the alliance was indemnified without distinction, according to the share which he contributed to the common cause. They also scrupulously attended to the just claims of individuals, and maintained them with as much firmness as the most sacred interests of states. Nothing was left imperfect or equivocal. In the same manner, as we can confidently affirm, they discussed and regulated the relations between the allied Powers. No object of any importance remained undecided; no urgent questions remained unsolved. A great number of these which, at the conclusion of the Congress, has not been sufficiently discussed to admit of being determined, were renewed at Paris. Never were there affairs so important, so perplexed, and presenting so many difficulties, terminated in so short a time, and with so much success, precision, and effect. Upon this point, even

they who think they have a ground for censuring some particular results, cannot refuse the tribute of their justice to those statesmen who superintended the whole.

“As to what concerns the spirit and the principles which have directed all the negotiations, we shall hazard the following reflections:—

“To establish a true state of peace with France in a manner as solid as circumstances will permit, Europe should require indemnities for the past, and security for the future. The last Treaty has fulfilled this double end in the most advantageous manner. If we consider in the point of view of indemnities, the worth of the territorial cessions, and the pecuniary contributions which it imposes on France, surpassed much the expences of the last campaign, which besides have been supported in the most part by France. But considered in another point of view more important, the territorial cessions and the pecuniary contributions of all the neighbouring States, the greatest solidity for their future safety. For a great part of the sums which France is to pay, is, by virtue of a formal Convention, concluded between the different Courts, destined to the construction of new fortresses at different points on the frontiers, and in a military view the aggrandisement of frontier German provinces on the Sarre and the Lauter, the cession of Philippeville, Marienberg, Sarre-Louis and Landau, and the demolition of the fortifications of Huninguen, may be considered as great advantages; as well as the augmentation of the Swiss territory, and the cession of all Savoy to the King of Sardinia's States. Those advantageous terms, together with the satisfaction of so many private claims which had till now been done imperfect justice to, if the design had not been adopted of ruining France altogether.

“This, in truth, is what many persons would wish—persons who regard the abuse of force, as skillful policy, or blind policy as an effect of love of country. There have risen among others, in different points of Germany, many voices which have angrily condemned before-hand this Treaty, the fruit of so much reflection and labour, in the supposition that it would not be admitted, as a basis of a negotiation, that France should relinquish three or four of her most productive frontier provinces, could such a plan be executed without prolonging indefinitely the state of war, so as not only to deprive France of her political existence, but to bring down incalculable evils on all Europe. This question is the first which it will be necessary to examine, and to resolve it will require more profound knowledge of politics than we can suppose any of these passionate judges to possess. Another, not less important question, is this—supposing we could obtain these conditions without evident danger, would it be prudent to require them? Would this be the method of insuring or facilitating to a State shaken to its foundation its political regeneration, that great problem of state knowledge in Europe? Did not all the resources of policy offer any other principle, or consideration, or interest, than to weaken France without end—without measure? What, in short, would have been the consequences of this dangerous attempt if it had failed? What evils would it not have produced if it had sowed the germ of misunderstanding among the Powers whose union has saved Europe, and laid the foundation of a long and durable peace? Motives of that importance only which can explain the uniform views and the well concerted proceedings of the Powers, whose union less than ever could be disturbed on this important question, for all that has been said of their difference of opinion, and long and warm debates which it gave rise to, may be ranked with the fables of the day.

“The internal state of France is not yet of a nature to make us regard as without foundation the inquietude which has been manifested on this subject. Happily, this restlessness, as to the interest which other States are interested in, is confined to narrow bounds. France is, for a long time, out of condition to threaten her neighbours; and, if, in other respects, it were not of the highest importance for Europe, that a solid and durable order should be established in that unhappy country, she might, without danger, be left to herself—such is the strength of the political system of Europe. But such a resolution would be incompatible with the principle of the allied Sovereigns. The measures which they have taken are equally worthy of their wisdom and moderation.

“The permanency of a numerous army, supported on the frontier places of France, must dissipate all the uneasiness which new troubles in the interior of France might cause to the neighbouring States; and at the same time maintain the Royal Authority, in the most energetic manner, without hampering its operations.

“To this measure the allied Courts have joined other proceedings, of which the wise and beneficent object, cannot be mistaken by the French Government.—All has been done in this respect which circumstances permit; we must expect the rest from time, from the development of the present Constitution, which, notwithstanding some defects has so many good sides, and from the favourable influence of a happy and peaceful neighbourhood on

France, which at last has been rigorously enough punished for its past errors.

“But if the horizon is not entirely cleared up in this point, it is not less clear in other parts. At no epoch since the establishment of the European Alliance has the harmony been more perfect and close than now. The negotiations of 1814 left still much to be desired and much to fear. Those of 1815 have consummated the great work. The moment is come when the perspective of the golden age for Europe should not be put in the number of poetical fictions.

“The new Treaty between the four Courts, signed the same day when the peace has been concluded with France, is the key-stone of the arch of all the edifice. May the Sovereigns who have founded it enjoy for many years the sweet recompense of their actions—the internal satisfaction of having procured the happiness of their people, and given peace to the world!”

LONDON, Nov. 24.

With the substance of the Treaties, as far as they relate to the places to be ceded in perpetuity and those to be occupied for a limited time, to the amount of the indemnity to be paid by France, and to the sum to be applied for the maintenance of the Foreign troops which are to occupy France, our readers are already acquainted,—700 millions to be the amount of the indemnity, to be paid in five years, at the rate of 140 millions a year; 130 millions, besides, a year for the maintenance of the troops, which are to amount to 150,000 men, under the orders of the Duke of Wellington. Great Britain, Russian, Prussia, and Austria to furnish 20,000 each, Bavaria 10,000; and Denmark, Saxony, Hanover, and Wirtemberg, 5000 each. This is the substance of two of the Conventions, the second and third; the first is the Treaty of Peace. The fourth Convention, we understand, stipulates and fixes the payment of the sums due to this country for prisoners of war, and the demands of British creditors. The satisfaction of these demands will, probably, not take place till after the payment of the Indemnity to the Allies, and the sums necessary for the maintenance of the troops. Interest, however, will, it is said, be paid in the mean time.

The Peace, beyond all possibility of question, is the most advantageous ever obtained by Great Britain; and it is the most honourable too, because it follows upon a struggle far more arduous than any of our severest former contests; a struggle which combined foreign and domestic difficulties, in their most threatening excess, depriving us, at one period, of nearly every foreign resource, either for military assistance, or commercial support, converting our ancient friends into enemies, and calling upon us to increase our expenses, in proportion as the customary means of supplying them diminished.

Nov. 30.—Those of the Ionian islands, which were occupied by the French, were transferred to England by the Treaty of last year. Others were already in English custody, but, as we apprehended, without any express renunciation of the right to them, which the Porte had conveyed to Russia, in the year 1800. A Treaty, signed at Paris, on the 5th of Nov. by the Allied Powers, now finally fixes the condition of these fine islands. They are to form an independent state, under the denomination of the United States of the Ionian Islands, and under the protection of Great Britain. The civil and political institutions will be regulated by a new charter, drawn up in concert with a Legislative Assembly of the Islands. The command of the army, both British and Native, is with his *Britannic Majesty*, who has also the custody of the fortresses. The revenues of the Islands will be applicable to the maintenance of the troops.

Thus tranquilly has a state been formed, which we hope, will add considerably to the commercial prosperity and to the strength of Great Britain.—The harbour of Corfu is one of the finest in the World.

AIX-*LA-CHAPELLE*, Nov. 27.

Our much honoured and beloved Commander Field-Marshal Prince Blucher, whom we are so happy as to have now among us, has experienced lively joy at some letters which he received yesterday from England, and in which he is made acquainted with the brilliant result of a subscription begun there for the poor soldiers, the instruments and victims of the victories obtained in the Netherlands. It was first occasioned by the well known and for us honourable reports of the equally modest and illustrious English Commander the Duke of Wellington, upon which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England ordered this subscription to be begun, which, under the direction and active co-operation of several distinguished British statesmen and philanthropists, has been prosecuted with the usual liberality of the British nation. We the more readily profit by the permission of his Royal Highness, to communicate these joyful news to the public in general, as it gives a desirable opportunity of paying a just tribute of admiration to the generous spirit which animates the British nation in acknowledging what redounds to the glory and dignity of others, and to combine it with renewed commemoration of the great actions of their and our commanders in chief.